

From October, 2010, through January, 2011, Indiana added 14 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings--individual houses, historic districts, a memorial site, and even a coal mine--have added approximately 305 historic resources to the National Register. For More information, visit the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology website.

## **ALLEN COUNTY**

**Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District, 1909-1955, Fort Wayne**  
**Community Planning and Development, Landscape Architecture, and Entertainment and Recreation**  
**Listed December 28, 2010**  
**(Civilizing of a Midwest City: The Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, MPS)**

The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District is based upon a plan conceived in 1909 by Charles Mulford Robinson and the more detailed one which followed it, designed by landscape architect and planner, George Kessler in 1911-12. To some extent, it also reflects fulfillments of the Robinson and Kessler concepts as shown in the 1927 Street Road and Public Space Improvements plan completed by the firm of Bennett, Parsons and Frost. The district is primarily bound by the city limits as shown on the Kessler plan and includes 11 individual parks, encompassing more than 601 acres; four parkways, with 10 associated parks or park-like areas including 1,133 acres; and 10 boulevards totaling 149 acres. The district includes 61 contributing sites, 34 contributing buildings, 70 contributing structures, and 15 contributing objects.

## **FLOYD COUNTY**

**Hedden's Grove Historic District, 1925-1959, New Albany**  
**Architecture and Community Planning and Development**  
**Listed December 27, 2010**

Hedden's Grove Historic District is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century suburb of New Albany which was platted in the early 1920s. The area, named for early property owner David Hedden, was one of the earliest areas accessible by road from New Albany. It encompasses 40 early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century houses on two dead end streets as well as five houses on the arterial street. The houses in the district are a mix of early 20<sup>th</sup> century revivals, bungalows, and ranch-style homes.



**William Young House, 1837-1959, New Albany**  
**Architecture and Commerce**  
**Listed December 27, 2010**

The William Young House, constructed c.1837, is a good example of a Federal style residence built on the frontier of the first American west, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. It is a two-story, brick building with nearly intact interior detailing. The building is one of a few early such residences which has survived in the out lots of the original plat of New Albany, which was laid out in 1813 and recorded in 1818. William Young, a prosperous merchant, purchased the home in 1838 for himself and his family. The house is now owned and occupied by the Floyd County Historical Society.

## **HENDRICKS COUNTY**

### **Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, 1865-1952, Danville**

#### **Politics and Government, Commerce, and Architecture**

**Listed December 27, 2010**



As the county seat, Danville is the commercial and governmental center of Hendricks County. The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District contains a collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings typical of an Indiana town square of the period including commercial, governmental, and community landmark buildings. Half of the historic buildings in the district surround the centrally-located courthouse. Architectural styles present in the district include commercial vernacular, Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Art Deco.

## **JACKSON COUNTY**

### **T. Harlan and Helen Montgomery House, 1922-1959, Seymour**

#### **Architecture**

**Listed December 27, 2010**

The T. Harlan and Helen Montgomery House, located in Seymour, Indiana, is a two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style home in Dickinson's Addition. The home's current footprint is a reflection of the original home with two additions. The original portion of the home, designed by Wilson B. Parker, was constructed in 1922. That plan consisted of a rectangular block with a small portico and side porch. An addition constructed in 1929, and also designed by Parker, consisted of a rear ell and porte cochere. A detached garage was added to the property in 1926.



## **KNOX COUNTY**

### **Enoco Coal Mine, 1941-1962, Bruceville vicinity**

#### **Industry, Engineering, Commerce, and Architecture**

**Listed December 28, 2010**



Located in Indiana's coal-rich southwestern pocket, the 148 acre Enoco Coal Mine includes five original brick buildings designed to support coal mining and processing on this site. Knox consolidated Coal Corporation built the facility in 1941 and the mine remained in use until 1962. Underground coal tunnels, evidence of tailing piles, rail beds and other features dot the landscape of this site, offering compelling insight into the day-to-day operations of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century coal mines in the upper Midwest. At the entrance to the site, five brick buildings stand along the western edge of an access road that runs through the property. Constructed in 1941, the buildings represent

industrial vernacular style typical of that era. The one-story buildings feature concrete lintels above doors, and above and below windows. Most of the windows have steel frames and multiple lights. All of the buildings have concrete tile covered gable roofs. The interiors of the buildings retain concrete floors and steel beam supports.

Several of the buildings feature clerestory windows to give light to the large open interiors. An open field, located behind the buildings, was a waste pile formed from the processing of coal from subsurface mining. An access road runs along the eastern edge of this field along a former rail bed which served the mining operation. In 2009, the Department of Natural Resources implemented a reclamation project to lower the acidity of water draining from the waste pile. A maze of subsurface tunnels exists, but is not accessible. The site represents an important example of mineral extraction to meet the increased need for energy production at the onset of World War II. Engineering improvements developed at this site contributed to increased efficiency and safety in coal mining operations nationwide. Today, the site is owned by the Knox County Parks & Recreation Department.

## **KOSCIUSKO COUNTY**

**Mock School, c.1905-1959, Syracuse vicinity**

**Architecture, Education, and Social History**

**Listed December 27, 2010**

**(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools MPS)**



The Mock School is constructed in a T-plan with three nearly equally-sized legs and high-pitched gable faces. The building is constructed entirely of molded rock face concrete block and has four-over-four wood windows. The property meets the parameters for eligibility as defined in the “Indiana’s Public Common and High Schools” Multiple Property Documentation Form. Its most unusual characteristic is its concrete block construction.

## **LAKE COUNTY**

**Walter Allman House, 1902, Crown Point**

**Architecture**

**Listed December 27, 2010**

The Walter Allman House, located in Crown Point, was constructed in 1902 according to plans provided by architect William Lambert Of Nutley, New Jersey. The three-story frame house is an example of the Shingle style. The outstanding exterior feature of the Allman House is its imposing, gambrel roof which sweeps down the west façade of the house to encompass the porch. The east side of the gambrel is intersected by a lower hip roof that covers the second floor. The exterior finish of the house is horizontal clapboard shingles with no corner boards.

**Ibach House, 1924, Munster**

**Architecture**

**Listed December 27, 2010**

The Ibach House is a brick Colonial Revival-style house located in Muntser. Constructed in 1924, and built by Judge Joseph Ibach, it is a good example of the Colonial Revival style and exhibits such character-defining features as the symmetrical façade; accentuated front door with decorative crown supported by posts; transom and sidelights; and multi-pane double-hung-sash windows. The property also includes three noncontributing secondary buildings.





**Morgan-Skinner-Boyd Homestead, 1877-1893, Merrillville**  
**Architecture**  
**Listed December 27, 2010**

The Morgan-Skinner-Boyd House is located on the south side of the old Lincoln Highway in Merrillville. The original two-story portion of the house was constructed c.1877. It was a symmetrical brick, Italianate building with a low-pitched roof and cupola. A wood-framed, one-story addition was constructed to the west end of the south elevation, and a kitchen addition was constructed at the west elevation, both c.1900. The property also includes a pump house and a granary, both contemporary with the original house, and a c.1900 milk shed.

**MARION COUNTY**  
**Pleasanton in Irvington Historic District, c.1915-1959, Indianapolis**  
**Community Planning and Development and Architecture**  
**Listed December 27, 2010**  
**(Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960, MPS)**



Pleasanton is part of the Irvington neighborhood which was a suburb of Indianapolis at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The houses in the district represent styles and types popular during the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, bungalow, and American Foursquare. The neighborhood attracted middle and upper-middle class residents who sought housing outside the city center, but with easy access to amenities such as transportation and parks. This nomination relates to the multiple property documentation form *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*.

**MARSHALL COUNTY**  
**Chief Menominee Memorial Site, 1909-1920, Plymouth vicinity**  
**Art, Landscape Architecture, and Politics and Government**  
**Listed December 27, 2010**

The Chief Menominee Memorial Site, dedicated in 1909, acknowledges the tragic event of the removal of 859 Pottawatomie, including their chief, Menominee, to reservations in Kansas. Settlers wanted to establish farms on the land Chief Menominee legitimately owned near the Twin Lakes area of Marshall County. The most commanding resource on the site is the seventeen foot tall granite monument to Chief Menominee that sits centered on the high ridge of the site and faces south. The statue was created by the granite carving firm of Novelli and Calcagni of Barre, Vermont, from drawings submitted by Frank Southworth.



## **PORTER COUNTY**

### **Valparaiso Downtown Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase, 1900-1930, Valparaiso Architecture and Community Planning and Development Listed December 27, 2010**

The Valparaiso Downtown Commercial Historic District was originally listed in 1990. The boundary increase includes three historic buildings and one nonhistoric building on the western edge of the previously-listed district. One of the historic buildings housed commercial space on the first floor with its upper floors serving as apartments and rooms for rent, which was typical of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century apartment buildings. The other two historic buildings were constructed in the mid-1920s during a trend of constructing buildings with the sole use of apartments.

## **STEUBEN COUNTY**

### **Angola Commercial Historic District, 1861-1960, Angola Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, and Politics and Government Listed December 27, 2010**

The Angola Commercial Historic District encompasses the historic downtown core of Angola, the county seat of Steuben County. The resources in the district represent the development of Angola as the governmental and commercial center of the county during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They also represent the architectural styles popular during the historic period (1861-1960) including Italianate, Romanesque, Classical Revival, and Art Deco. The public square was platted on a high point with the county courthouse to the outside of the square, an unusual feature of a county seat.

